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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND SANTO DOMINGO. COMPLAINTS OF HIS BAD MEMORY—DISCREFAN-CES BETWEEN THE STATEMENT IN HIS IN-AUGURAL ADDRESS AND HIS PREVIOUS MESSAGES—HIS POSITION ON ANNEXATION. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Considerable comment is indulged in here among the opponents of the scheme for the annexation of Santo Dimingo on the portion of the President's inaugural relating to that question, and the President is severely criticised for his poor memory in recalling the facts of his own action with reference to that Administration measure. In his inaugural address the President said the annexation was not a question of his seeking, but that he believed it was for the best interests of the country and for the people of Santo Domingo that the annexation proposition should be received favorably. In slosing the subject the President used these words : " It (the treaty) was, however, rejected constitutionally and therefore the subject was never brought up

It will be remembered that the treaty negotiated by Gen. Babcock of the military staff of Gen. Grant failed of ratification for want of the two-thirds vote of the Senate during the last week in June, 1870.

In his next message to Congress, in December, 1870. the President devoted more than a column of space in The Congressional Globe to the subject of Santo Domingo, urging its advantages over all the islands of the West ladies, and saying that he firmly believed that the "moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of annexation a free port will be negotiated for by European nations in the Bay of Samana." He also says in the same message: "Its possession by us will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will toward restoring to us our lost merchant marine." After citing other advantages to come from annexation, the message closes by say-With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. The acquisition of Santo Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. It is a measure of national protection." In concluding the subject in the message of 1870, the President used the following language: "In view of the importance of the question, Hearnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring Santo Demingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of Santo Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expense of such commission The question may then be determined either by the action of the Senate upon the treaty or the joint action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the annexation of Santo Domingo and of the great disadvantages, I might almost say calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved."

In obedience to this formal request on the part of the President, Congress provided for the appointment of a commission which went to Santo Domingo and made a report which the President sent to Congress. This report never met the sanction of Congress, and thus the matter ended. The enemies of the Santo Domingo scheme now claim that the President's memory is not good when he says the subject was never brought up by him after the rejection of the Babcock treaty in June, 1870.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS. THE CASES OF CALDWELL, PATTERSON AND CLAYTON-CHANGES ON THE COMMITTEES-AN UNSUCCESSFUL RAID ON THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS-MR. CARPENTER TO BE PRESI

DENT PRO TEM.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, March 9.—Senator Conkling suffered a signal defeat in the Republican Senatorial cancus on Saturday afternoon. It was his plan to have the Senate adjourn on Tuesday next, and leave the Caldwell, Patterson, and Clayton cases until next Winter, when there would be less danger of action that would reduce the party majority in the ate. Mr. Morton, as Chairman of the Committee which had reported against Mr. Caldwell, felt bound in honor to secure a vote upon his resolution this Spring, and had only consented to a temporary postponement on condition that it should be considered during this extra session. The order of business was of course one of the most important subjects that came before the caucus, and Mr. Morton's ounsels in regard to the consideration of the Caldwell resolution at once, after long dis cussion, prevailed. In regard to Mr. Patterson there was also a long and somewhat spirited discussion. It could not be denied that there had been a kind of understanding that the Senate should, during this extra session, give expression to its opinion in regard to the report of the Morrill Committee, but several Senators seemed to look upon this promise as of little binding force, given as an excuse for not taking up the resolution during the last hours of the ses sion, and in pursuance of a general understanding by which Mr. Patterson was to be allowed to place himself in the best light possible under the circumstances, by demanding that a vote of the Senate be taken on his case. Some of his friends were opposed to calling the matter up again, and other Senators dreaded the debate on the whole Crédit Mobilier scandal that is sure to take place, as well as the necessity of performing an unpleasant duty when the roll of the Senate is called, and so voted against giving the matter consideration. The vote was therefore close, but it was decided that the action must be taken. The Louisiana Senatorial contest, the most important of all, since by its decision a settlement of the troubles in that State might result, was tabled in the caucus by a large majority This vote of the Republicans was another triumph for Mr. Morton, though it is understood that the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections who signed [Mr.; Carpenter's report did not make a very earnest fight in favor of action on the

The Committee, appointed at the previous caucus to rearrange the Standing Committees of the Senate, reported the following changes in the more important Chairmanships: On the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Morrill (Me.) succeeds Mr. Cole; on Public Lands, Mr. Sprague succeeds Mr. Pomeroy on Indian Affairs, Mr. Buckingham succeeds Mr. Harlan; on Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Brownlow succeeds Mr. Pool; on Claims, Mr. Scott takes the place of Mr. Howe; on the District of Columbia. Mr. Lewis succeeds Mr. Patterson; on Territories, Mr. Boreman succeeds Mr. Nye; on Education and Labor, Mr. Flanagan succeeds Mr. Sawyer.

The Committee on Investigation and Retrench ment, which never distinguished itself for anything but its shameful New-York Custom-house inquiry, and which during the last session held no meetings at all, is to be abolished. Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Conkling succeed to the vacancies on the Committee on Foreign iRelations, caused by the with-drawal of Messrs. Harlan and Patterson. Of the Select Committees that, on the removal of political disabilities, that to inquire into charges against Mr. Clayton, the Crédit Mobilier Committee, and the Pomeroy and Ku-Klux Committees are discontinued. Mr. Howe takes Morrill's (Me.) place on the Joint Committee on the Library.

Two members of the Caucus Committee-Messrs Stewart and Scott-are reported to have favored leaving open two places on each of the more important committees for the opposition-Liberals and Democrats-who now constitute about one-third of the Senate. Mr. Conkling opposed this successfully. It is suspected that one ground of his hostility was

nance Committee would make it possible for his colleague to return to the position on that Committee, which he held up to the beginning of last session, and which New-York, as the great financial metropolis of the country, is entitled to. The reorganization of the committees does not promise to greatly increase their strength, except in one or two instances.

that to give the opposition two members of the Fi-

Mr. Morrill (Me.) will make the Committee on Appropriations what it should be, one of the leading committees of the Senate. Mr. Cole was wanting in every essential of success as a leader. The Committee on Foreign Relations, always one of the strongest in the body, though it has a weak head, still embraces some of the most influential Senators. It will bereafter stand as follows: Messrs. Cameron, Chairman, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, and Schurz. The Indian Committee, with Mr. Buckingham at its head, will not be so much suspected of jobs as heretofore, though its new Chairman is not a man of so much force in debate as Mr. Harlan was. The new Chairmen of the Committees on the District of Columbia, Mr. Lewis; on Territories, Mr. Boreman; on Educacation and Labor, Mr. Flanagan, are none of them men who will be likely to occupy much of the pub-

lie attention. The long-contemplated move against Sergeant-at-Arms French was also made in the Republican Senatorial caucus on Saturday, by Mr. West and Mr. Conkling. Each of them had a grievance. Mr. West's friend was turned away for incompetency a year ago or more. Mr. Conkling's became such a nuisance about the document room that though he had to be retained on the rolls he was not allowed to show himself there except to draw his pay, \$1,440 a year. In the four years that Mr. Conkling has kept him in Washington at the public expense he has probably done about one month's work.

Mr. West moved to elect a new Ser-geant-at-Arms. Mr. Conkling seconded the motion, and made a speech in its favor. Mr. French was not as polite to Senators as he should be, and not so attentive to their needs. When the Senate was in session at night he did not send his men to watch Senators when they left the Chamber, in order that he might know where to look for them when the Senate found itself without a quorum. Mr. Alcorn, both the Morrills, and half a dozen other Senators, took up the fight on the side of Mr. French.

The result was that when Mr. Hamlin moved to lay the motion on the table it was carried unanimously. Mr. French is one of the most popular and efficient officers at the Capitol, and very general satisfaction is expressed at the defeat of this crusade against him.

The question of the selection of a President pro tem. of the Senate was discussed. Mr. Anthony, who has filled the office during the past four years, in a short address declined a renomination, saying that he had no desire to continue in the duties of the office, and that it was manifestly proper, in view of the fact that the Vice-President was from the East, that the selection of a President pro tem. should be made from the West. Mr. Carpenter from Wisconsin was therefore nominated, and will, of course, be chosen by the Senate when the committees are

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1873. The question of the election by the Massachusetts Legislature of a successor to Henry Wilson in the U.S. Schate is one which is very generally discussed among all classes of politicians. The friends of Mr. Boutwell, and even that gentleman himself, are less sanguine of his success than they were a week ago, while the Dawes strength, as viewed from their standing, is daily becoming greater. The reason for this apparent change in public sentiment from Boutwell to Dawes is not so plain. Some say that Mr. Boutwell is as strong as ever in the State, and that if it were not for the fact that he can reflect more honor on the State in his present position than in the Senate, he would unquestionably be chosen to the vacancy; but as Secretary he can be of more service to both the country and State than in the Senate, being certain of holding the office for the next four years. Others say that the the effice for the next four years. Others say that the espousal of his cause by Gen. Butler has been an injury to him in certain strong circles, where there is seen in the movement an intention of placing the Essex stateman in the Governor's chair. The result is anxiously awaited on all sides to put a stop to all further efforts in ard to changes in the heads of departments.

OFFICE-SEEKERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA A large delegation of North Carolina Republican poliicians is now in Washington looking after the distribution of the "leaves and fishes" in that State. Ex-Gov. Holden has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, and his name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The President's recent Private Secretary, Douglass, is a cantidate for United States Marshal Carrow's place. A bill was passed by the Senate a week ago authorizing the appointment of a Marshal in the new Western District in that State, but it failed to become a law. This place was intended for Douglass. Carrow's friends think t unfair, after he had to do so much dirty work last Summer, that he should now be turned out of office. The revenue officers of the State are also anxious about the changes to be made in that branch of the service. Among those now here are Isaac Young Collector of Internal Revenue; Timothy Lee, Sheriff at Raleigh; Judge Settle of Greensboro', and others.

POSTAL REGULATIONS. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH 1

It is held by the Post-Office Department that the recent decision of the Attorney-General that double postage should not be collected at the office of delivery on the unpaid portions of letters partly prepaid, but at least one full rate, does not apply to mailable matter of the third class, namely, pamphlets, occasional publications, magazines, unsealed circulars, books, manuscripts. third class must be fully prepaid by stamps at the office of mailing, and if not thus fully prepaid should be held of mailing, and if not thus fully prepaid should be held for postage, and not forwarded to its destination. If, however, through the inadvertence of the Postmaster at the mailing office such matter should be mailed without such full prepayment, by Section 152 of the Postal Code, the Postmaster at the office of delivery must charge and collect double the prepaid rates. The Post-Office Department, in a circular, requires postmasters to carefully observe the following instructions, based on the amendments to the 133d section of the new Postal law: Packages of seeds, roots, buibs, and scions, not exceeding four pounds in weight, are to be mailed as a prepaid package of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction of an ounce. First, said packages must be put up so that the contents can readily be examined without destroying the wrappers; second, scaled bags made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly, without opening, may be used for such matter; third, this, as well as all other third-class mail matter; must be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed, otherwise the same shall not be forwarded.

WASHINGTON NOTES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1873. The statement is made on unquestioned authority that about a month or more ago, during a session of the Cabinet, the question came up as to the propriety of the present officers tendering their resignations on the 4th of March. During the conversation the President said in the most positive manner that he hoped all the members of the Cabinet would remain in office, that he was fully satisfied with them, and hoped there would be no resignations and no changes. In view of these facts the members have not tendered their resignations, and it is not likely that their names will be renominated to the

Senator Sumner's health has been gradually improving with the few days of pleasant weather during the past week, although the morbid condition of his body is such as to cause continued anxiety on the part of his friends. He yesterday, for the first time in three months, was able to walk several squares on the avenue. If the weather permits he takes all daily drive outside the city attended by his physician. He was visited, to-day, by Sir Edward Thornton, Secretary Boutwell, the Hon. Samuel Hooper, and other public men.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

It is supposed that the debate on the Caldwell case will continue two or three days, as four or five Senators are prepared to make speeches. The debate will be the management of Senator Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This is dif ferent from any other case of disputed election ever considered or determined by either House of Congress. There are no precedents in American parliamentary law in relation to buying out an opposing candidate and hie followers to secure an election to Congress, and,

therefore, this case attracts much interest, particularly among political lawyers.

Not only are many personal applications made for of-fice, but numerous letters are received daily by the President and the several heads of departments. On Saturday the mail brought more than 100 letters to Secre tary Fish. It is known from official sources that there will be but comparatively few changes, and these for satisfactory reasons to the appointing power.

There is an erroneous impression regarding the action

of the First Controller of the Treasury relative to the back pay of members of Congress. The simple fact is that he deferred his decision on the subject until he has seen and considered the entire appropriation. This had now been done, and the Controller states that the pay-ment in question will be made, there being no lawful

Minister Mori will soon leave Washington for Japan. but will return in the Fall to resume his diplomati duties.

SCHUYLER COLFAX SUSTAINED.

AN INDORSEMENT FROM PRESIDENT GRANT. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

SOUTH BEND, March 9 .- President Grant has an thorized the publication of the following letter: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873. MY DEAR MR. COLFAX: Allow me to say that I sym pathize with you in the recent Congressional investig tions; that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now, as I ever have been, of your integrity, patriotism, and freedom from the charges imputed as if

I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life.

Affectionately yours, U. S. GRANT.

A NEWSPAPER EXONERATION. LOUISVILLE, March 9 .- The Courier-Journal of to-morrow morning will contain the following double

leaded editorial:

We have taken the trouble to review carefully the case of Mr. Colfax as recorded in the Congress investigation, and compare it with the elaborate defense delivered by the late Vice-President at South Bend, hast Saturday.

The result of our research is that he has given a successful and satisfactory explanation of the entire matter. It will require closer analysis than that which we have made or capable of making to alter our opinion that in this business Mr. Colfax has been very much abused and wronged; and we are the readler to allow this since we have never been tempted, and could not be induced to sacrifice the private character of any man to partisan interest or prejudice in doing what he believed to be an act of personal justice.

We desire to be full and explicit and ungrudging, and therefore we shall not shadow congratulations which we have to offer a conspicuous political adversary by any of those minor disparagements which might be sanctioned by a less generous criticism.

THE MODOC WAR.

PROBABLE END OF HOSTILITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 .- A dispatch from Yreka to-night says that Boston Charlie's squaw re turned this evening from Capt. Jack's camp with the news that Capt. Jack and his band will be ready to leave the lava-beds on Monday. Capt. Jack requests tha three wagons be sent on Monday to meet them at Rocky Point, half-way between Fairchild's and the lava-beds Tents will be put up for their reception, and they will be located there till their removal to Angel Island. They could not come out to-day, as one of the men died, and he must be buried to-morrow with military honors. This action probably closes the Modoc war.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN THIS CITY.

A fire of unknown origin, in the five-story iron-front building, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st., on Satur day, destroyed property worth \$14,000. The fire was discovered on the fifth floor, occupied by Victor E. Mauger, manufacturer of playing cards. His loss amounted to \$5,000; insured in the London, Liverpool, and Globe for \$15,000; Ætna of Hartford, \$5,000; Springfield, Mass. \$2,500; Allemania, \$2,500; London Assurance, \$2,500; Reliance, \$2,500; and American, \$2,500; total, \$22,500. A por tion of the fourth floor is occupied by Dundas, Deck & Co., manufacturers of capsules; loss, \$500; insured for 5,000 in the Metropolitan Company. The third floor is occupied by Erskine & Co., importers of laces and muslins; damage by water, \$2,500; insured as follows: London, Liverpool, and Globe, \$3,000; Queen, \$4,000; Exchange, \$2,500; Metropolitan, \$2,500; North American, \$1,500; German of Erie, Penn., \$2,500; and Adriatic. \$2,500; total, \$18,500. The isecond floor is occupied by the Keith Nickel-Plating Company, whose stock was damaged by water \$1,000; insured for \$3,000 in the Gerard Company, and for \$2,000 in the Relief. The first floor is occupied by J. & W. Lyall, manufacturers of the Positive Motion Loom. This firm also own the building. Their loss on building and machinery amounted to \$5,000; insured for \$72,000 in the following companies: Greenwich, Broadway. American, People's, Tradesmen's, Importers and Traders', Manufacturers and Builders', Safeguard, Williamsburgh City, London, Liverpool and Globe, Springfield, Fire and Marine, Atlantic, Germania, Manhattan, American, Philadelphia, and Reliance. The basement is occupied by E. A. Schuette & Co., clothspongers; loss by water, \$500; insured for \$10,000.

A fire in the building, No. 107 Duane-st., owned by

Mrs. Martha Coc, late Friday night, damaged the building \$500; insured for \$55,000. The third and fourth floors are occupied by Augustus Silber, hoop-skirt manufacturer, who had stock damaged \$4,000; insured for \$30,000, as follows: American, \$3,000; Lancashire, England, \$3,000; London Assurance, \$3,000; Ednacashire, England, \$3,000; Hamilton, \$5,000; Stuyvesant, \$3,000; Globe, \$2,500, and Lafayette, \$2,500. The fifth floor is occupied by H. Harrison, clothing manufacturer, whose stock was damaged \$600. The first floor is occupied by F. S. Weeks & Co., paper hangings, loss by water, \$4,000; insured for \$12,000. Mrs. Martha Coe, late Friday night, damaged the build

Co., paper hangings, loss by water, \$4,000; insured for \$125,000.

A fire in the attic of a three-story brick tenement house at No. 69 West Houston-st., owned by the estate of John Walton, yesterday, damaged the building \$200; insured. The house was occupied by Hugh Gallagier, whose furniture was damaged \$300.

A quantity of shavings took fire in the cook-house of Bellevne Hospital, last night, and for several moments the building was threatened with destruction. An alarm of fire was sent out from the nearest fire-alarm box, but before the firemen arrived several employés of the hospital, under the leadership of Warden Brennan, had succeeded in stamping out the flames. The building was slightly damaged.

A gas jet ignited a curtain in the parlor of the residence of J. E. Simmons, at No. 355 West Twenty-third-st., last night, and in a moment the entire room was in flames. The firemen soon arrived and quickly put out the fire, but in the mean time furniture had been damaged \$1,000; insured.

AT CLYDE—LOSS, \$50,000.

AT CLYDE-LOSS, \$50,000.

CLEVELAND, March 9 .- A fire this morning at Clyde, Ohio, partially destroyed the three-story brick block occupied by A. Hischberger, boots and shoes Taylor & Richards, dry goods; E. E. Mann, hardware S. W. Reed, dry goods; Joseph Grayback & Co., dry goods; two boot and shoe stores; W. H. Bacon, dry goods; two boot and shoe stores; W. H. Bacon, ary goods; M. C. Terry, furniture; Clyde Times printing office; Odd Fellows' Hall; Terry's Hall; Masonic Hall, and a number of offices, all of which were damaged by fire and water. Engines were sent from adjoining towns, and rendered material assistance. The fire originated in Mann's hardware store. The total loss is about \$50,000, which is partially covered by an insurance of from \$55,000 to \$40,000. The individual losses are not yet ascertained. The following insurance companies suffer, as far as known: Sun of Cleveland, \$6,000; Frankin of Philadelphia, \$4,000; Etna of Hartford, \$4,500.

A BLOCK BURNED AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, March 8 .- A fire broke out at 3

o'clock this afternoon in the planing-mill of Thomas Gil-pin & Co., on the south side of Canal-st., between Plum and Elm-sts The whole block bounded by Elm, Plum, Canal and Grant-sts., and occupied by the planing-mill lumber-yards, and three brick dwellings, was destroyed. The lire is supposed to have started in the shaving-shop. The loss on building and machinery is estimated at \$56,000; insurance, \$18,000, mostly in Chelinnati companies. Several small houses near the mill were also destroyed. The total loss is about \$45,000.

IN HACKENSÄCK.

Banta Bros.' warehouse on Bergen-st. was ourned on Saturday morning. Loss \$1,500. Soon after store, and damaged it \$200. The building of Ackerman & Post also caught fire, but the flames were subdued after trifing damage. A fireman named Vanderbeck sustained a fracture of the leg while at work on one of the buildings. It is believed that the fires were the work of incendiaries.

ELSEWHERE. Trinity Church, at Easton, Penn., which was

just completed, was burned to the ground, Saturday night. The loss amounts to \$25,000; no insurance. The store of Jacob W. Merrill, in New-Glouester, Me., was burned Thursday night. The insurance was \$1,300, in the Phonix Insurance Company of Hart

Edward Duat's dye-house, in Cadwalla der-et., Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, Saturday The Cohicksink Methodist Episcopal Church, adjoining

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BILL FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY

MADRID, Saturday, March 8, 1873. Assembly and other purposes, are still in conference with the Ministry. A compromise is sought by which the threatened crisis may be averted. At a late hour last night nothing had been made public concerning the probable issue of the conference. Among the reports current in Madrid this morning is one to the effect that a mixed Directory will be appointed to assume control of the Government. The members mentioned are Figueras, Rivero, Orense, Martos, and Castelar, under the Presidency of Pi y Margall.

The Daily Telegraph of this morning has a special dispatch from Madrid stating that the streets in the vicinity of the Palace of the Cortes were thronged with people during the session of the Assembly, yesterday, and much excitement prevailed. Detachments of the Civic Guards were stationed at various strategic points in anticipation of an outbreak. The same dispatch states that Senor Figueras, the President of the Council, will to-day propose a motion for the immediate dissolution of the Assembly.

Debate on the bill dissolving the Assembly, convoking the Constituent Cortes, and providing for elections for members of the latter, opened in the

made a patriotic speech, declaring that he should not oppose the Government's determination to dissolve the Assembly and call a Constituent Cortes. Prime Minister Figueras exhorted the Liberals to

The Assembly voted to take the bill into considera-

tion by 186 Yeas to 19 Nays. the Hall of the Assembly, on learning of the result of the vote, gave repeated cheers for the Republic. The Imparcial says the vote is a death-blow to the

Radical party. It is expected that Henri Martos, Sordoal, and Oreiro who voted against the Government, will resign. There is a rumor that the President of the Assembly has tendered his resignation. Funds are rising, and the Capital is tranquil.

MADRID, Saturday, March 8, 1873. A dispatch from Pampeluna, under date of to-day, says there is no truth in the reports which have been corrent for some time that the Carlists are besieging that place. The insurrectionists cut the telegraph lines and railways, severing communication with the town, and then spread the false report, but at no time has it been in danger of falling into their hands. The Carlist force in the Province of Navarre does not number 3,000 men. Gen. Novillas arrived at Logrono yesterday, and immediately assumed command of the Army of the

movements of the Carlists, report that quiet prevails. Province of Madrid to join the Carlist forces was overtaken, yesterday, by the Government troops, and dis persed after a short conflict. Fifteen of the band, in cluding its chief, were killed, and 100 taken prisoners.

Reports from the officers of the staff of the General commanding the Army of the North represent that the Carlists cannot muster over 10,000 or 12,000 men, chiefly paid partisans. Their tactics are to act in small bands, so as to divide the national troops. They have plenty of money. The peasants are growing weary of the insur-

this morning. Prime Minister Figueras, on receiving the news, immediately left for that city. The announce ment at first caused great excitement, which, however,

EXPLOSION AT FORT VALERIEN. ONE HUNDRED PERSONS REPORTED INJURED IN

A terrible explosion occurred yesterday af-Valérien. Twenty-eight persons were injured, twelve of whom, it is stated, cannot possibly recover.

LATER.-It is reported this morning that 100 persons vere injured by the explosion in the cartridge manufac tory at Fort du Mont Valérien.

GUARANTEES GIVEN FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE

don Times says the Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for the payment at the designated time of the last milliard of francs of the war indemnity, and that negotiations between the two Governments for the entire evacuation of French territory by German troops at an early day have already

THE REVOLT IN MEXICO. TEPIC OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS-

LOZADA'S FLIGHT TO THE MOUNTAINS. Lozada fled to the Alaica Mountains with a small force of men-although it was at first alleged that his division was of considerable strength-many of his chiefs having

ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT THIERS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

Portugal, will be opened to public travel in a fortuight

Col. Edgerton Leigh, the Conservative can didate, has been elected member of the British Parlia-ment for Mid-Cheshire.

of the French National Assembly, to which the bill approving the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty was re-ferred, are hostile to the measure.

to him on Saturday, said that reconciliation with the Italian Government was impossible. God would punish the invaders of his dominions. As Catholics were ever immovable in their faith, he had the utmost confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Church.

THE SUSPECTED LITTLE NECK MURDERER FOUND DEAD.

The body of a man who had been frozen to death was discovered among the hay in J. H. Anderson's barn at Newtown Village, Long Island, on Sat urday morning. A coroner made an investiga-tion and found the body to be that of a tramp about 35 years old, and dressed in a check flaunci shirt. striped trowsers, a black felt hat, and new grained eather boots. The pockets contained a wallet, in which was \$77 87 in two wrappers, one being a piece of The lushing Times of Dec. 26. The fact that the decease had new boots, that he had considerable money, and at

CONDITION OF SPAIN.

-VICTORY OF THE MINISTRY. The committee of the Assembly having charge of resident Figueras's bill for the dissolution of the

This Government will be styled pure republican.

LONDON, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

MADRID, March 9, 1873.

Assembly, yesterday. The President of the Chamber left the chair and

pursue a conciliatory course and urged the Conservatives to trust in the Republic.

The large and anxions crowd of people in front of

REPORTS OF CARLIST SUCCESSES CONTRADICTED -FEDERAL REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT BAR-CELONA.

Dispatches from the provinces not disturbed by the A pand of men which was attempting to leave the

MADRID, March 9, 1873.

The Federal Republic was proclaimed at Barcelona quickly subsided, and this evening all is quiet.

A CARTRIDGE MANUFACTORY.

PARIS, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

THE FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY.

LONDON, Saturday, March 8, 1873. A special dispatch from Berlin to The Lon-

Mexico, March 7 .- Gen. Ceballos, in comand of the Federal forces, has occupied Tepic. Gen.

The condition of President Thiers justifies serious apprehension. He cannot sleep, and his weakness increases without definite symptoms other than

FOREIGN NOTES.

Señor Yglesias is almost certain of being ected Vice-President of the Republic of Mexico.

A tramway between Lisbon and Cintra, in The master printers throughout Germany on Saturday locked out all their employés who are Union-

The ex-King of Spain arrived in Turin on Saturday, and was welcomed with extraordinary en-thusiasm by the people.

Seven of the Committee of the ten members

The Pope, replying to an address presented

NEW PHASE OF A TRAGEDY.

the same time went to no warmer lodgings than a barn, caused a suspicion that he was either the murderer of James Graham, the

Little Neck shoemaker, or an accomplice in that tragedy. The date of the newspaper in which part of the money was wrapped was considered confirmatory of the suspicion. District-Attorney Downing and Supervisor Roe of Plushing went to Hunter's Point yesterday, where the

body had been taken, and examined it and the articles found with it, and the belief was expressed that a clew to the murderer of Graham had been obtained. The to the murderer of Graham had been obtained. The District-Attorney took one of the boots worn by the corpse to have it compared with those in Graham's store at Little Neck. He also sent a dispatch to Detective Philip Reilly, who for some time has had the Little Neck case in hand, to secure the identification of the body if possible. Coroner Tewksbury will proceed with the inquest at the Court-house in Newtown village at 1 p. m. to-day, and the District-Attorney will be in attendance. He has given direction that the interment of the body be deferred for some time in order that it may be identified.

identified.

It is stated that some of the authorities cognizant of the above facts regard the theory that the man found dead was the murderer of Graham as an extremely improbable one, in view of certain important information which has recently come into their possession, but which cannot properly be disclosed at present, as the ends of justice might thereby be defeated.

THE ISLE OF SHOALS TRAGEDY.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8.-The wounded

EXAMINING THE MURDERER - LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE.

and haif frozen woman, Mrs. Houtvet, has just been taken to the station-house and confronted by Wagner She is certain that he is the man who killed her sister nd Miss Lawson, though it was dark in the room when he struck Mrs. Houtvet, and she only saw his back through the windov when he was murdering her sister outside the house; but she heard her sister cry "Louis Louis!" The daughter of Mrs. Johnson, where Wagner boarded when in this city, was also present, and gave strong and clear evidence against him, though nothing decisive. She talked to him severely, and told him that he was not at home between Wednesday eyening and Thursday morning; but he insists that he was lying drunk in one of the streets until 3 o'clock, and then went home and to bed. The witness is a fine-looking young woman-has been married, but applied for a divorce nd evidently thought she had been a good friend to Wagner. When he attempted to take her hand at parting she drew back from him, saying, "I don't want to shake hands with a murderer." The examination was informal, and was conducted by County Solicitor Frink

and City Marshal Johnson. Sheriff Warren and Solicitor Yeaton of York County, Maine, are here, and have virtually decided Smutty Nose Island to be in Maine, by assuming charge of the proceedings in the murder case. They left for the land, this morning, in the United States steamer Mayflower, to view the scene of the murder, and will bring in the bodies of the women for burial. Wagner will probably be examined and arraigned at Kittery, and taken to Alfred Jall. The clock at Mr. Houtvet's house was knocked off a shelf in the affray, and stopped at about 1 o'clock.

LATER.-The bodies of the murdered girls were brought to this city this afternoon, and a medical examination made by Drs. Parsons, Whittier and Rogers of this city, and Dr. Duell of the Navy. The handkerchief found tied round the neck of one of the women has been identifled as one given Wagner by a girl in this city recently. The bodies will probably be buried on Sunday. Wagner still remains in the station-house. He will probably be taken to Portland to-night for examination and arraign-

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 9 .- The Misses Christensen, Wagner's victims at the Isle of Shoals mur der, were buried here to-day from St. John's Episcopal

here, and visits Boston to-day.

Church. Wagner was carried to Saco last night. Mr.

Yeaton, attorney of York County, is collecting evidence

A MARYLAND MURDER. A SCHOOL GIRL SHOT BY HER LOVER. SALISBURY, Md., March 8 .- On Friday aftersoon George Hall, age 18, shot dead Amelia Spockley, age 14, while on her way home from school in company with other children. Hall was courting Amelia, and had written her a letter which she had failed to answer saying she had not had time. It is reported that he had lain in wait the previous day, but Amelia being panied by her brother, the deed was deferred. Both

The murderer is still at large, but an active pursuit is THE MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE. CRISFIELD, Md., March 8 .- A freight train bound south, to-night, rap over and killed a man, supposed to be the murderer of the girl Amelia Spockley, who was shot yesterday near Salisbury. The train was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The man ran out and threw himself on the track.

belong to respectable families living near Salisbury.

THE FUNERAL AND THE INQUEST. SALISBURY, Md., March 9.-The funeral of Miss Shockley, the victim of the murder of Friday last, took place this morning. About 1,000 people attended. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death at the hands of George W. Hall. The evidence shows that the deceased left school accompanied by four small children. About 100 yards from the school Hall met her, and after some conversation about a letter, he asked one of the children if Miss Shockley's brother Elijah, age 16, was at school. Receiving a negative reply he turned to Miss Shockley and said he was going to shoot her. She replied Pshaw, George Hall, you can't frighten me." Hall then directed a little girl standing beside Miss Shockley to get out of the way and deliberately raised his gun and fired. The load took effect just under the shoulder-blade and entered the heart, when the girl exclaimed, "Oh, Lord!" and fell. Isaac S. Adams, the schoolmaster, on being in-formed of the murder hastened to the scene, and found the girl lying in the middle of the road, in the agony of death, unable to speak, and she died in a few moments.

AN ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY IN PHILA-DELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 .- An attempt to rob the Corn Exchange Bank was discovered about daylight this morning by the private watchman, who noticed three suspicious persons in the doorway. Upon his approach they ran, but being pursued and fred upon, two of them were captured. The prisoners gave their names as Henry and Allen Williams, and were commit-ted for trial in default of \$5,000 bail each. They are not known to the police, and are supposed to be "cracks-men" from abroad. They had in their possession handcuffs, bowie-knives, revolvers, a full powder-flask, mask, wig, skeleton keys, a glass blow-pipe, matches, &c. The burglars' tools. The supposition is that they were waiting for the watchman, who early in the morning generally comes out to sweep the pavement in front of the bank.

SUICIDE FROM THE LOSS OF AN ADOPTED CHILD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 .- Alois Peters, age 45, residing at No. 233 East York-st., committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. His wife was at church at the time. When she returned she found the door locked, and upon an entrance being effected through a trap door opening from the adjoining building, Peters was discovered dead on a bed on the third floor. He was a calinet maker and did a profitable business. The fatal act is ascribed to despondency at the loss of an adopted boy, who, by legal means, was taken away and given in charge to his mother.

DEATH IN A CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 .- Capt. Timothy Rogers, age 79, the Surveyor of the Board of Under-writers, fell dead in the Tenth Baptist Church, last evening, at the conclusion of the services, causing an intense sensation among the congregation, of which he was a prominent member.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .J. W. Varya, a prominent citizen of Rochester,

committed suicide there Satoriay.

A. M. Dorland, agent of Henry M. Stanley, publishes a statement under oath denying the allegation of Stanley that he absconded with the receipts of a lecture at Chicago.

A boy named White, while handling a gun at Portsmouth N. H., yesterday, accidentally discharged a heavy load of buckshot into the breast of his cider brother, killing him simest instantir. They were aged 14 and 16 years, and sons of Samuel White, who had just forbidden them to have a loaded gun in the house.

PERSONAL-BY TELEGRAPH.

A complimentary reception will be given toThe members of the Templeton opera troupe, seliding Mr. Templeton, the proprietor, and Mr. Rice, the bacitone, are il asie at Cardenas, Cuba.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

MANIFESTO FROM THE MCENERY LEADERS.

THEIR INDORSEMNT BY THE SENATE—THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE REBUKED—PASSIVE RE-SISTANCE COUNSELED-AN URGENT APPEAL. NEW-ORLEANS, March 8 .- The Legislative committee appointed by the McEnery Legislature to prepare an address to the people met last evening at the St. Charles Hotel, pledged themselves to stand by the overthrown Government, and to resist to the bitter end the payment of taxes and all other attempts of Kellogg to exercise the prerogatives of government, and

To the People of Louisiana: The undersigned were ap-pointed by a resolution of the General Assembly of the State to address their fellow-citizens in reference to the contest growing out of the election of the 4th of November last with a view of vindicating the course they have thought proper to pursue, and of indicating that which they recommend for the consideration and adoption of their constituents in the present grave emergencies of our State. It is a source of consolation and confidence to us in the discharge of this duty that, in our past conduct as your servants, we are able to present the full in dorsement of the highest public authority which could be evoked or desired in the questions at issue-to wit, that of the most prominent representatives of the political party opposed to us in that august tribunal, the

Senators who supported the Reconstruction and Enforce ment acts of Congress, which have been set up as the basis and pretext for the violent reversal of the legally ex pressed will of the people in our last election, and the institutions of an usurping minority in our State Government has, after a full investigation of the law and facts, arrived at the following conclusions:

United States Senate.

A Committee of that body, composed exclusively of

facts, arrived at the following conclusions:

First: That the action of the United States Judge in foisting into the Chief Executive of the State a person who was legally returned as decleated by a suglority of over 5,000 votes, and by an ilegal order directing the occupation of the brilding leased for a State House, and though armed force and menses of United States troops installing as members of the Assembly of the persons who were never elected by the recopic and had no other title to such places but that enforced by the allegations of a bill in chancery, and excluding the lawfully returned and elected members, is unanimously and empatically condemned as an act of judicial mer; ation, abuse, and outrage.

Second: It is shown by the same Committee that the lawful and regular returns of the votes of the people were set aside by a corrupt. Schonest, and partisan Board of Canvassers, who substituted for the real and proper evidence of such votes and election exparts affidavia, commissional states of the same Committee that no de jure or lawfull proper such as the same committee that no de jure or lawfull proper such as the same committee that no de jure or lawfull proper such as the same committee that no de jure or lawfull proper such as the same committee that no de jure or lawfull proper such as the same of the same committee that no de jure or lawfull proper such as the same of the same committee that no de jure or lawfull proper such as the same of the same control of the same such that the same such that the State officials who had the recular and lawful returns were entitled to enter upon their offices, and that those who controled their rights on charge of frand and violence sheal be remitted to the trabunals which had jurisdiction of such controversica, and that in the excited the results as which had jurisdiction of such controversica, and that in the excited their rights on charge of frank and the results and their returns were entitled to enter upon their offices, and that those who contested their

THE RELLOGG "USURPATION." These several propositions being concurred in by all of the Committee of the United States Senate, a majority thereof declared that the government of Kellogg and his party over this State was a gross and flagrant usurpa-

tion. These conclusions of a committee of the highest political authority in the nation have fully confirmed

and justified the course pursued by the executive and legislative officials who were returned as the elect of the people of Louisiana, and who proceeded duly to organize the government of the State. To have done otherwise would have been an abandonment of a plain duty and a surrender of the rights of the people who had elected them. The government thus organized has been confronted by another, resting entirely upon the judicial orders of the United

ment thus organized has been confronted by another, resting entirely upon the judicial orders of the United States Judge and upon an illegal, purely fictitious and fraudulent return of the votes of the people. Unhappily for the honor of the Republic and the cause of right, justice, and law, the President of the United States deemed it his duty to extend to this fictitious and fraudulent government the protection of the United States army. This was done at first under a grossly erroneous view of his duty as the Chief Executive of the nation, to enforce an order of the United States Court, whether legal and constitutional or not, even thought the order was a palpable and odious abuse of jurisdiction and authority.

It is still more to be lamented that this support and protection of a usurping State government have been continued by the President by the excrise of his political power, when he could no longer delay his course, by a concession to a United States Judge of the authority to decide such questions, and after a full investigation and exposure by a proper tribunal of the lilegal, fraudulent and usurping character of that covernment. The position of the President supported by the opinion of a single member of the Committee of the United States Senate, was based on the assumption that there existed a defacto government in Louisiana, separate and apart from and opposed to the de jure government, and that he was bound to recognize the de jure government, and that he was bound to recognize the de jure and united that he was bound to recognize the Committee of the United States Senate, that such government can only be maintained and its authority which is not de jure as well as de jure devenue and the united States Senate, that such government can only be maintained and its authority enforced by the aid of the mintary power of the United States.

It has even been intimated that the Government de jure does not command the support and approval of the people of the State, because that Government is unwilling to den

jure does not command the support and approval of the people of the State, because that Government is unwilling to deny and unable to overcome the power of the United States. Because of this unwillingness and inability the supendous faisehood is proclaimed that the people of Louisiana voluntarily submit to and acquiesce in the usurpation.

If we resist the United States, which, with arms, defends this Government, we are Rebels. If we do not resist we submit and acknowledge its authority and power. We do not believe that the founders of this Government or the friends of republican institutions and of liberty in any part of the world have ever sanctioned such a doctrine or proposition. We believe that the Federal Government, represented by Congress and the President, are under a sacred constitutional obligation to protect and defend the people of the States in the enjoyment of their republican right in selecting their own political agents, and that this right is utterly discerarded and trampled out in the course pursued in our case.

In so clear a path of duty and manhood we have deemed it imperative to assert those rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and to endeavor to perform the functions and exercise the powers confided to us by the people. We are prevented and hindered therein by what we regard the wrongful and unconstitutional intervention of the Federal Executive. Such intervention being so regarded by us, we cannot, if we would,

what we regard the wrongful and unconstitutional in-tervention of the Federal Executive. Such interven-tion being so regarded by us, we cannot, if we would, and we would not if we could, cease our protest and our

AN APPEAL TO THE STATES. We appeal to our brethren in the other States for their sympathy and support of a position which they are all interested in maintaining, thus vindicating a cardinal principle of our political system. We have no other hope or means of defense against the wrongs done us. We can only assert our rights, refuse submission to usurpa-

or means of defense against the wrongs done us. We can only assert our rights, refuse submission to usurpation and abide the judgment of the American people in our case. Meantime it behooves the people of Louisians to preserve their manhood, their dignity and their patience. Suffering under the greatest indignities which can be perpetrated upon a free people, they are threatened with the prolongation of a reign of corruption and oppression for four years longer. We have no other recourse against such caiamity, and no means for recistablishing our rights as a people under our status as a republican State, but by a firm and unyielding adherence to the lawful government of the State.

We therefore urge our fellow-clizens to give us their quiet support and encouragement in our cadeavors to support and put in operation this government, not by violent resistance to the authority of the United States, but by a firm and united opposition to any and every set of the usurping government of Kellogg and his confederates. In view of the great disasters of our State resulting from political troubles, we have been disposed to make large concessions and compromises to secure peace and good government to Louisiana; but all propositions of that character have been hauptilly rejected by the usurpers, emboldened by the countenance and supported extended to them by the Federal Executive. Nothing now is left to the free and bonest citizens of this State, who elected us and our associates, but to raily with renewed earnestness and devolton to the defence and support of the defare and lawful Government. With their approval and support we have an abiding confidence in the eventual trinuph of our cause and the recognition by a just and hoursafel national Administration of the equal rights of Louisians as one of the glorious Union of this great Republic and confederacy. Dishonor, the reproach and distavor of the people, and self-abasement must attach to all who, having once assumed the position so clearly pointed out as that of duty and sponsibilities and obligations.
Signed by Gov. McEnery and the Legislative Com-

SEIZURE OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD PROPERTY.

ALBANY, March 9 .- J. M. Bailey, United

States Collector of Internal Revenue, last evening pro-ceeded to the round house of the New-York Central

Railroad Company, at West Albany, and seized upon 17 locomotives and their tenders, valued at over \$300,000, for nonpayment of revenue tax by the Company, amounting to over \$450,000. It appears this tax has been due some time, and when Collector Bailey first made a demand for it the Company entered a protest, and secured delay and an examination into the matter, which resulted in sustaining the Collector in the position he had taken. The seizure has not affected the operation of the road thus far, but if there is no actilement and the locomotives are held three or four days, considerable trouble will be experienced. It is expected that the Company will promptly pay the demand. The tax, it will be recollected, was lovied upon serie